

Egypto-Soviet talks continue

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (AFP). — Egyptian Foreign Minister El-Fahmy continued talks today with Mikhail Sytenko, head of the Soviet foreign ministry's Middle East department. Today's meeting, the second since Mr. Sytenko arrived Tuesday, lasted two hours, sources said. The sources said the men exchanged views on reconvening the stalled Geneva peace conference. Mr. Fahmy, the sources added, stressed Egypt's insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) be included in any reconvened talks on an equal footing with all other parties. Yesterday, Mr. Sytenko held a five-hour meeting with Mr. Fahmy. The Soviet delegation was scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Amman. It then will go on to Damascus before returning to Moscow, according to Mr. Sytenko.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Israeli prison policy rapped

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (R). — The United Nations Human Rights Commission voted today to send Israel an urgent call to "refrain from ill-treatment" of Arab detainees in its prisons. Voting was 22 to three, with five abstentions, after behind-the-scenes efforts failed to reach agreement on a text without taking the issue to a ballot. Two of the 32 states on the commission did not take part in the roll-call vote. The United States, which voted against the move with Canada and Costa Rica, said it opposed the decision because the commission used Israeli sources to back the allegations but ignored evidence which allegedly supported Israel.

Thousands sorrowfully pay their last respects as Queen Alya is buried at Hashimiyeh Palace



King Hussein stands behind soldiers who carry the coffin of Her Majesty the late Queen Alya to its final resting place Thursday. To his immediate right is the father of the Queen. (GNA photos).

AMMAN (JT). — Her Majesty the late Queen Alya was buried Thursday in the wooded parkland grounds of Al Hashimiyeh Palace that His Majesty King Hussein had built for her after their marriage in 1972.

The King crumbled a few bits of earth over the coffin, reciting verses from the Quran in a voice made hoarse by emotion. Syria's President Hafez Assad and other Arab and Palestinian notables joined him in the recitation.

"During the short time we were together, Alya gave me and brought me many things," the King declared in an official statement.

The Queen's coffin was brought to the park of Al Hashimiyeh Palace on a gun carriage from the hospital where her body was taken on Wednesday.

She was killed while returning from the town of Tafleeh near the Dead Sea after taking medical aid to a stricken person. Health Minister Dr. Mohammed Bashir, a doctor and the helicopter pilot were also killed in the crash.

The funeral cortege did not go through downtown Amman. The city's streets were almost deserted as a sign of mourning for the Queen.

The Queen was buried in accordance with Islamic laws laying down that burial must take place "before the setting of the sun" on the day after death.

Syrian President Hafez Assad, who played host to King Hussein and Queen Alya in Damascus only last Sunday, stood beside the King as the coffin was lowered into a simple hill-top grave.

Few other foreign leaders had time to reach Amman for the burial ceremony. An exception was West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who cancelled an official two-day visit to Jordan scheduled to begin Thursday, but flew from Damascus to represent his country at the funeral.

Empress Farah of Iran arrived at Al Hashimiyeh Palace, 17 kms west of here, as a 21-gun salute signalled the lowering of the coffin.

Four officers of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) helped four Jordanian soldiers to carry her bier from hospital to a mosque for prayer ceremonies.

PLA commander Maj-Gen. Misbah Al Budeiri was present as the gun carriage bearing the Queen's coffin was drawn slowly past ranks of saluting troops to the palace.

King Hussein, wearing a dark civilian suit, was accompanied by President Assad in the first car behind the bier as a lone trumpeter played a lament en route to the graveside.

Herr Genscher came behind in the second car, and some 4,000 vehicles followed the cortege as the Queen's subjects came to pay their last respects.

The other three victims of the helicopter crash in which



A grief-stricken King Hussein (far left) watches the coffin of Her Majesty the late Queen Alya being lowered into the ground.

the Queen died were buried in the Royal Cemetery here.

The King told Press that he still did not fully know the accident. Some reports have said it was struck by

Al Sha'b newspaper reported details of the sorrowful death of Queen Alya.

It said that radio contact with the helicopter, which was led by Air Lt-Col. Badr Za-

za, who is King Hussein's aide, was lost at about 17:15 hours. The helicopter crashed in the Yadouk

kilometre from the main road which is at 20 kms from Amman.

Security forces patrols in the area saw the wreckage of the craft burning. Rescue cars went immediately to the scene and extinguished the fire, and the bodies of the Queen, Minister of Health Dr. Mohammed Al

Bashir, Lt-Col. Zaza and Lt-Col. Muhannad Alkhasas were removed to the Hussein Medical City in Amman.

King Hussein, Prime Minister Badran and other top officials had started off for the scene of the accident soon after

the radio contact was lost. The newspaper said that the King later went to the medical city and cast the last glance on the Queen's body.

According to the newspaper, Queen Alya and her companions had taken the helicopter from the Amman military airport at about 1500 hours for the town of Tafleeh, where she inspected the hospital, gave money and presents, and ordered that certain demands by the hospital be met. In the evening, she took off for the return journey in stormy and rainy weather.

Prayers are held prior to the burial ceremony Thursday.

Expressions of international sympathy, condolences pour in to Hashemite Court

MAN (JT, Agencies). — Expressions of condolences on death of Her Majesty the Queen Alya were received by the Royal Court Thursday from all corners of the globe.

In Hassan of Morocco, Emperor Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and King Juan Carlos of Spain Thursday conveyed King Hussein by telephone and expressed sympathy for the death of Queen Alya.

In Washington, the State Department expressed deep sadness over the death of Queen Alya, describing it as a "tragic loss for His Majesty King Hussein and the country."

An official statement issued in hours of the Queen's death said that President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would send their personal condolences to the Queen and her family, the families of the other victims and to Jordanian people.

We are deeply saddened by the untimely death of Queen Alya and of the other victims of the helicopter crash, the statement said.

"It is a tragic loss for King Hussein and for his country."

In London, British Prime Minister James Callaghan has sent a message of deepest sympathy to King Hussein on the death of Queen Alya. British officials said today.

In Tokyo, Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan sent a telegram of condolence to King Hussein, the Imperial Household agency said.

Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko and Prince and Princess Mikasa also sent separate telegrams of condolence.

Memorial services

Memorial services will be held in all Jordanian mosques today, Friday, on the souls of Queen Alya, Health Minister Dr. Mohammed Al Bashir, and Lt-Col. Badr Zaza and Muhannad Alkhasas.

In Canberra, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser expressed shock and sadness at the death of Queen Alya.

In a message of condolence to King Hussein, Mr. Fraser recalled the royal couple's visit to Australia last year. "She won hearts during her visit to Australia with her grace and charm," he said.

The message added: "I was shocked and saddened to learn of the death of Queen Alya in the tragic accident."

"I convey to you and your family and to the people of Jordan the deepest sympathy of myself and my wife, and the heartfelt condolence of the Australian government."

In Vienna, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger cabled his "deep condolences" to King Hussein.

In Manila, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos conveyed to King Hussein his deepest sympathy and those of the Filipino people.

The Queen had accompanied King Hussein on a two-day visit to Manila in February last year.

"Please accept our deepest sympathy and friendship in this moment of sorrow," President Marcos said.

In Colombo, Sri Lanka President William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike have sent messages to King Hussein expressing

shock and sorrow at the death of Queen Alya, the Sri Lanka Foreign Ministry said.

In Tehran, the Shah and Empress Farah also sent a condolence message to King Hussein, expressing profound shock and sorrow at the "tragic death of our beloved sister."

The Jordanian embassy in Tehran announced that a condolence book will be opened at the ambassador's residence for three days from Friday.

Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'bari, former Mayor of Hebron in the occupied West Bank, left today for Amman to express his condolences to King Hussein.

Condolences schedule

AMMAN (JT). — The Royal Hashemite Court has announced that condolences on the death of Queen Alya will be according to the following schedule:

— For men, at the Raghdan Palace on Friday and Saturday from 1000-1200 hours and from 1600-1900 hours. Later, a special condolence register will be available at the Royal Court until the end of the 40-day mourning period.

— For women, at the Royal Guest House on Friday and Saturday from 1000-1200 hours and from 1600-1900 hours.

Waldheim reportedly tells Israelis that PLO, Arabs would accept West Bank state

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (Agencies). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told Israeli leaders today the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had informed him it no longer sought to establish a secular state for all of Palestine, United Nations sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Waldheim told Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon that the PLO had informed him it no longer sought to establish a secular state for all of Palestine, United Nations sources said.

It confirmed by the PLO, this would represent a complete change in standing PLO policy, observers said here.

The U.N. sources said Mr. Allon told the secretary general that Israel would only believe there had been a policy change if the PLO amended its charter.

The charter calls for the establishment of a secular state over the whole of former British-mandated Palestine.

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which wants recognition

of its political status by

Israel, refuses to go to

Geneva as long as the

peace talks are held

under the terms of two

Security Council resolu-

tions passed after the

Middle East wars of 1967

and 1973.

Mr. Waldheim flew

here from Amman today

and had a two-hour

meeting this morning

with Foreign Minister

Allon.

Mr. Waldheim said

after the meeting that

the foreign minister's

statement rejecting the

role of the United Na-

tions in the Middle East

peace negotiating

process was "brought up

and duly clarified."

But Israeli government

sources said the minis-

ter made it clear that

Israel would only

attend the Geneva Middle

East conference on the

basis of the 1973 U.N.

resolution on the

Middle East.

Mr. Allon, they said,

totally rejected last

autumn's General

Assembly resolution

affirming Palestinian

rights and criticis-

ing Israel.

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Managing Editor: **Jenab Tutunji**
Deputy Managing Editor: **Hassan Bishara**
Board of Directors: **Julius A. Haddad, Mohamed Al-Khatib, Mahmoud Al-Kayen, Mohamed Al-Khatib**
Responsible Editor: **Mohamed Al-Khatib**

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 5719 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 57171/2/3/4 - Cable: JORTIMES - Telex: 6071 (ALB)

NEWS FOCUS

Both India and Pakistan hold elections in March; both will re-elect leaders

By Gwynne Dyer

One of the great tragedies of the 20th century is the fact that the leaders of the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are both men who are not re-elected. In the case of the United States, the President is elected for a four-year term and must stand for re-election. In the case of the Soviet Union, the General Secretary is elected for a five-year term and must stand for re-election. This is a tragedy because it means that the leaders of these two great powers are not able to continue their policies and programs. In the case of the United States, the President is often elected for a second term, but in the case of the Soviet Union, the General Secretary is often elected for a second term. This is a tragedy because it means that the leaders of these two great powers are not able to continue their policies and programs.

They were a few years ago. Mrs. Gandhi has used the emergency regulations for a much-publicised crackdown on the immense network of official and private corruption that cripples India (except, of course, in her own Congress Party).

Congress will easily win two-thirds of the votes in India, and Mr. Bhutto's People's Party should do at least as well in Pakistan. Afterwards, if she feels the need, Mrs. Gandhi can reimpose censorship and arrest all the opposition politicians again.

Mr. Bhutto can go as far down the road as the Indian prime minister with equal impunity, if he chooses, and he has already travelled some distance. The great mass of the population in either country, struggling to win a scanty living from the land, would scarcely notice, and it would certainly not object.

Democratic politics in poor countries, we are often told, is merely the concern of elites. It is mainly a contest to see which bunch of privileged and corrupt politicians can get its trotters in the trough. A single party and leader, unhindered by wasteful opposition, can work far more efficiently to develop the economy.

There is some truth in this, but it leaves out one vital fact about the sub-continent. There are four distinct languages and cultures in Pakistan, and at least 13 major ones in India. The distance and the differences between the Hindi-speaking majority of North India and, say, the Tamil speakers of Madras are as great as those between Germany and Greece.

The Hindi-speakers dominate in India by reason of history and of numbers, as the Punjabis do in Pakistan. But at least in a democratic system the smaller groups (not all that small — there are 40 million Tamils) can have a share in public life, and come to feel part of the system and the nation.

A semi-dictatorial one-party state drives them in the opposite direction. In southern India, the Congress Party is seen as the institutional expression of 'Hindi imperialism'; in Pakistan, the People's Party is almost exclusively Punjabi. If these parties exclude all others at the centre, and then go on to destroy autonomy in the minority areas, it is potentially catastrophic.

In Pakistan, the National Awami Party, the political voice of the non-Punjabi peoples of Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan, was first ousted from power in those two provinces.

vinces by Mr. Bhutto, and then banned nationally in February 1975. Practically all its leaders are in prison.

In Tamil Nadu, the most politically conscious of the non-Hindi-speaking states of south India, there was a powerful agitation for secession in the 1960s. It was only stifled by the election of a Tamil pro-autonomy party to power in 1967. But Mrs. Gandhi, in perfect step with Mr. Bhutto, arrested the leaders of that party in February 1975, and put the state under the emergency rule of a Congress government.

Such actions may seem a natural part of the semi-dictatorial pattern, but they are simply asking for trouble. Pakistan above all should know better: it was the twelve years of Punjabi-dominated military dictatorship after 1958 that hopelessly alienated the Bengalis of East Pakistan, and led to the splitting of the country and the birth of Bangladesh.

Even now the Pakistani government is fighting a low-level insurgency in Baluchistan. Southern India, without any neighbours to lend assistance, is not so likely to develop into a secessionist threat quickly. But Delhi should not forget that it is the first northern-based government in Indian history to rule the south, and that it owes that distinction not to its own irresistible popularity but to British imperial power.

Whatever the faults of democracy in Pakistan and India, it gives the minority peoples a sense of belonging. Whatever the virtues of authoritarian rule, it inevitably alienates them, and that is potentially fatal to national unity.

The time-scale for such developments is long — perhaps five years, perhaps 20 — but the result almost certain. If India and Pakistan cannot break the pattern of authoritarian, centralised rule that they are falling into, they will sooner or later face major secessionist challenges.

APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologises for the absence today of Jenab Tutunji's weekly column. In Perspective, which usually appears on this page, and assures fans and readers that it will appear as usual next Friday.

How far will it affect American policy that Carter chose most of his men from one distinct group

Many of the men Mr. Carter has picked to fill leading positions in his government belong to a little known but influential group of 240 top people from Japan, Western Europe and the U.S. It includes financiers, industrialists, executives of multinational corporations and press and government figures.

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON (Gemin) — Some key members of President Jimmy Carter's cabinet, his National Security Council and several other officials he has appointed have one intriguing thing in common — they are members of a little-known but highly influential group called the Trilateral Commission.

They include Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defence Secretary Harold S. Brown, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's chief campaign foreign policy adviser Paul Warnke, and several others.

The Trilateral Commission is one of the most exclusive fraternities in the world. It has 80 members each from Western Europe, Japan, and North America.

They consist of industrialists, financiers, executives from leading multinational corporations and senior figures in the press and in government.

As its name suggests, the commission seeks to forge a concert of the advanced capitalist nations to coordinate policies on international issues such as the new international economic order, the Soviet Union, the OPEC nations and so forth.

The impetus for the Trilateral Commission came, it seems, from a series of speeches given by Mr. David Rockefeller in late 1972 at forums of the Chase Manhattan Bank (of which Mr. Rockefeller is Chairman) advocating the need for closer cooperation between the advanced industrialised nations.

Trilateral was formed under the aegis of Mr. Rockefeller in 1973, but the organisation itself was the brainchild of Brzezinski, a leading academic on Communist affairs and former adviser to the State Department who, until he resigned in 1976 to devote more time to the Carter campaign, was the director of the Trilateral Commission.

Mr. Jimmy Carter was a founding member of the commission. Vice President Walter Mondale is also a member. Among the leading American members of the commission are Mr. J. Paul Austin, head of Coca-Cola Corporation, Mr. Alden Clausen, head of Bank of America, and Mr. J.K. Jamieson, former head of Exxon, the world's largest corporation.

Among the European and Japanese members are Mr. Giovanni Agnelli, President of Fiat; Lord Harewood of Britain's Harlech Television; Mr. A.F. Tuke, head of Barclay's Bank; French financier Edmond de Rothschild; Mr. Sumio Hara,

head of the Bank of Tokyo; Mr. Chujiro Fujino, Chairman of Mitsubishi Corporation; Mr. Hiroki Imazato, Chairman of Nippon Sanko, KK; and Mr. Akio Miyazawa, of Sony Corporation.

In Mr. Carter's election autobiography *Why Not the Best?* he spoke unreservedly of how his education in foreign policy came from the commission. One Trilateral official recalled how Mr. Carter "never missed a meeting or seminar." One Carter aide once quipped that "Brzezinski is Jimmy's foreign policy."

Many of the ideas of the Trilateral Commission are not new. They have been part and parcel of U.S. foreign policy, if not so systematically outlined, since World War I.

Some sectors of American governing circles have shown concern about Mr. Carter and some of his advisers, particularly those named for defence and related industries (such as steel) and the Pentagon.

When news that Mr. Carter would appoint Mr. Harold Brown for the defence post began to circulate, the Wall Street Journal said such a prospect was "powerfully disconcerting."

Its contacts in the national security community, the Journal wrote, were "absolutely terrified by the speculation." It explained that "to many of those on the inside of national defence debates he is a skilful advocate of a soft line on defence."

Sudden price-raising by U.S. Steel and other leading steel firms was a show of the lack of confidence in the incoming administration and fear of wage-price controls, which Mr. Carter has said he will try to avoid.

Mr. Vance, a less flamboyant figure than Dr. Kissinger, is not expected to bring any major changes in U.S. policy, other than a subtlety in method.

But if present indications hold, it appears that the first Democratic administration in eight years is not excluding the Washington establishment, despite the fact that Mr. Carter campaigned on an image of a non-corrupted Washington outsider, a non-establishment Populist figure.

Mr. Vance is a long-time Washington insider. He was a diplomatic troubleshooter in the Johnson administration in the sixties and is hardly the sort of fiery southern spirit Mr. Carter suggested he would inject into Washington.

Mr. Brown was top research official in the Defence Department in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and air force secretary during the Johnson administration.



JIMMY CARTER

Life in the face of death

The passing away of Her Majesty Queen Alya is a loss to His Majesty King Hussein and to the people of Jordan, and we join the nation in mourning the tragic death that humbles us all before our Creator. The finest manner in which all people can pay tribute to Her Majesty the late Queen is to perpetuate the spirit of compassion and concern that prompted her to make her last fateful journey. If the Queen has died, her people should face the realities of life with an ever greater determination to carry on with the tasks that she would have attended to herself — the tasks of looking to the needs of those who are not well off, of listening to the complaints of those who have reason to complain, and of seeing to the vital requirements of all the people of the nation. In short, in the face of death, tragedy and personal loss, we should double our efforts to ensure life, spread fortune and see to the personal needs of those among whom Queen Alya strove to give life and spread compassion. We think this is as she would have wanted it.

We join our sister Jordanian publications in expressing our sense of loss at the death of Her Majesty the late Queen Alya, and we share the grief of His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal family and all the people and friends of Jordan.

Al Ra'i says that it is the ultimate distress for His Majesty King Hussein to be bereaved of his companion with whom he found happiness and tranquility, and for the Jordanian people to be deprived of their young and humane queen, who was able to infuse in them a spirit of loyalty, sincerity and a quality of generosity.

Queen Alya met with her Creator, carrying in her heart the message of love to the people of the south, to those in Tafleeh, the paper adds.

Words alone cannot express to His Majesty and to the Jordanian people, who share his grief, the magnitude of the loss. The consolation and comfort which one can give his Majesty seem to lose their impact before his legendary patience and his capacity to stomach distress and still keep marching forward.

To His Majesty, we present our love, as it alone enabled him to bear all the tragedies which he has encountered throughout his life. To late Queen Alya and to those who died with her, we ask God to grant them mercy and forgiveness.

Al Dstour, under the heading "A queen who has honoured all queens by her death," says: There are some tragedies which shake the human soul and make words insufficient to express the sorrow one feels. This is the situation with the tragedy of losing our beloved Queen Alya, who was a sister to every Jordanian, the paper says.

Is there a more wonderful way to die than in the process of fulfilling one's duty to alleviate the misery of others, the paper asks. History will always remember that Queen Alya one day flew to comfort the sick, despite bad weather, and that on her return trip she ascended to heaven. Our children, and those throughout the world, will talk about a lady who lived as a queen in the East, but preferred to face death as an ordinary human being.

The people will weep over you, and if tears cannot change the order of the world, your image will be imprinted on the hearts of the people to whom you belonged and for whom you died, the paper continues.

What can we console His Majesty with? We can only say that his tragedy is that of the nation, and that Alya has left behind her a great void and permanent sorrow. But while expressing to him our condolences, we at the same time look up to him to provide us with the means to endure our tragedy, for he has always taught us to bear our misfortunes.

Al Sha'b, under the heading "An example during her life and in her death," asks whether we have really lost the humane queen, who loved this country and those living on its soil. No, we have not lost her, the paper adds, for her memory will remain engraved in every Jordanian heart and she will remain an example to be followed.

During her lifetime, she has taught us how to devote one's life to the prosperity of one's country and how happiness lies in extending love to others. Her Majesty was always ready to provide help for those in need, to encourage social activities and to instill confidence and tranquility in children, the paper says.

By her death she has taught us the true meaning of duty. We do not say this to diminish the impact of the tragedy, for the meaning of her death has a greater effect on us than the tragedy itself. Our only consolation will be that, as she was an example to be followed during her lifetime, so she was also by her death, the paper concludes.

WANTED

The Jordan Times is looking for an experienced editor with excellent command of English and Arabic. Previous journalistic experience essential. University education an asset. Pay commensurate with ability and experience.

Contact Mr. Tutunji at tel. no. 57171 between 6 p.m. and 12 p.m.

In view of the tragic death of Her Majesty the late Queen Alya, the programmes of Jordan Television and Radio Jordan will be limited to the following:

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew
10:00 News in English

Channel 3:

8:00 News in Arabic

Channels 3 & 6 will transmit verses from the Quran.

RADIO JORDAN

7:30 News

3:00 News summary

4:00 News

8:00 News summary

11:00 News

Radio Jordan will broadcast solemn music during the remaining part of its normal Friday transmission.

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Yousef Hourani (25 476)

Irbid:
Fawzi Sweileh (252 5)

Zarqa:
Muneer Aqeel (8308 2)

Pharmacies:
Amman:
Shadi (25655)
College (25010)
Basman (23784)

Irbid:
Yarmouk
Haditha

Zarqa:
Andalus
Abilayh

Taxis:
University (61001)
Nabha (63003)
Khayam (41541)
Jordan (23050)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

7:55 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Beirut

11:15 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)
14:05 Aqaba (SAA)
15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:00 Kuwait (KAC)

16:20 Jeddah, Medina, Hael, Tref (SDI)
17:00 Cairo
17:05 Jeddah, Tabuk, Medina (SDI)

17:15 Paris, Rome
18:10 Madrid, Athens
19:40 Beirut (MEA)
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)

00:30 Rome (Alitalia)

Departures:

8:00 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:45 Cairo (EA)

10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Cairo
12:00 Aqaba (SAA)

14:45 Damascus (SAA)
16:45 Kuwait (KAC)

18:10 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)

19:30 Dubai, Karachi
20:00 Kuwait
20:30 Tehran

22:55 Doha, Muscat
01:30 Dubai (Alitalia)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 78111
Civil defence rescue " 24391-4
Fire headquarters " 22090
First aid, fire, police " 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3
Police headquarters " 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council " 36147-8
French Cultural Centre " 37066
Goethe Institute " 41983
Soviet Cultural Centre " 44203
Amman Municipal Library " 36111

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 18:00 Special English, News, Feature, The Living Earth, News Summary, Music USA (Standards), News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, VOA Magazine, Americana, Science, Cultural, Letters.
20:00 Special English, News (Music Jazz)
20:15 VOA World Report
21:00 News ... newsmakers' voices ... correspondents' reports ... background features ... media comments ... news analyses.
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.
17:30 Forum

BBC RADIO

GMT 14:30 My Kind of Music
15:00 Radio Newsweek
15:15 Outlook
15:45 News; Commentary
16:15 Science in Action
16:45 The World Today
17:00 News
17:09 Music Now
17:30 Book Choice
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News
18:15 Radio Newsweek
18:30 What's New?
19:00 Outlook: News Summary
19:42 Stock Market
19:45 Strike up the Band
20:00 News; 24 hours
20:30 Cancer
21:00 World Radio Club
21:15 Sarah Ward Requests
21:45 Scotland 77
22:00 News; The World Today
22:25 Financial News
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 World News; Commentary
23:15 From the Weeklies
23:30 Take it or Leave it

هكذا صنعنا القليل

The grief and sorrow of a royal funeral



The assembled mourners say prayers in front of Queen Alya's grave.



The coffin of Dr. Mohammad Al Baskir is lowered into the grave.



Lt.-Col. Muhammad Alkhas' father breaks down in tears.



The funeral cortege slowly moves forward.



The coffin of Lt.-Col. Muhammad Alkhas is carried towards the grave.

Condolences

Queen Alya : Close to society's heart



The American women of Amman extend their heartfelt sympathy to His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal family and the Jordanian people at the passing of the beloved Queen, **HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALYA**

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

Offer their sincerest condolences to His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal Hashemite family and the Jordanian people at the sad passing of **HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALYA**



FAHD ABD ALLAH SALAMEH AND MUHAMMAD EL-HAJ ABD AFFANEH

(the blind private language teachers) Express their deepest sorrow and condolences at the martyrdom of

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALYA who dedicated her life to the service of Jordanian society in general, and the handicapped in particular.

We extend our condolences to His Majesty King Hussein, the Hashemite family and to the Jordanian family, especially those handicapped who consider her departure as an incompensable loss.

To the eternal paradise, Queen Alya, with the prophets, martyrs and the righteous. Blessed be that company.

Muhammad Affaneh, Fahd Salameh and their students.

Abortive coup highlights continuing fragility of Benin's Marxist regime

Benin is the most coup-prone of all African countries. It has had six in 17 years. Recently an invasion by troops which landed at the main airport was repelled. Who was behind it? In recent years the regime of President Kerekou has alienated many of the country's elite and a large number of exiles are living in France and neighbouring Togo.

By Augustine Oyowe

LONDON, (Gemin). — The recent invasion of Cotonou, the capital of the West African People's Republic of Benin, points out again the threats facing the four-year-old regime of President Mathieu Kerekou.

According to a government communiqué, a group of "mercenaries" (blacks and whites) "in the pay of international imperialists" arrived at Cotonou airport on Jan. 16 in a DC-8 aircraft.

After a brief encounter with the Benin army, the communiqué claimed, the invaders fled towards the country's border with Togo. Where the aircraft went is still unknown.

Government investigations are underway, but it is unlikely that enough evidence will emerge to unravel the mystery.

The People's Republic of Benin (formerly Dahomey) is one of Africa's smallest countries. It has an area of 113,048 sq. kms. and an estimated population of three million. Since becoming independent from France in 1960, it has had at least six coups — a record in Africa.

President Kerekou himself came to power in an October 1972 coup. Although his regime has lasted longer than any in the past 16 years it has been marked by discoveries of plots, rumours of coups and a general sense of insecurity.

Barely a year after the president came to power, the government announced the discovery of a plot involving Col. Alphonse Alley, a former head of state, who in 1968 tried unsuccessfully to return Benin to democratic life. Alley had called a presidential election, but because of high abstention he cancelled it and appointed Dr. Emile Zinsou as President.

Dr. Zinsou governed for a year and then was swept out in another coup. He and Alley are now out of the country and over the past three years have been the main external antagonists to the Benin government.

despite political instability).

Within the government and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) there are splits and misunderstandings. When rumours of a coup swept the country in 1975, the man suspected of being its potential leader was Capt. Akpe, who was Minister of Interior and in dispute with the government on a number of issues.

In June, the captain was shot dead by presidential bodyguards. They claimed to have caught him "in bed with the president's wife."

Demands for an enquiry were made, but the government declared the matter closed. Also unaccounted for was a grant of nearly two million naira to Benin by Gen. Gowon's government in Nigeria.

The power of the president's former wife is not being underrated. She is believed still in the country and has great influence with the regime's opponents. She is bitter over her alleged adultery, and her possible collusion with internal plotters cannot be discounted.

In October 1975 President

unity or another for complicity.

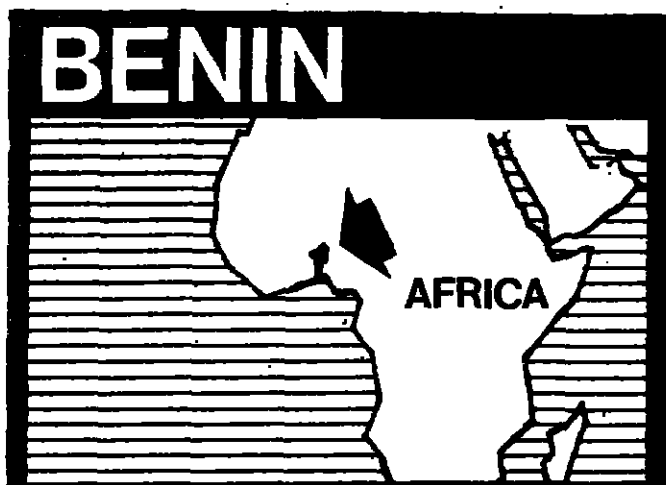
In the past, it has always been on neighbouring Togo. President Eyadema of Togo was reported by a French journalist as saying the recent invaders were white mercenaries. The promptness of the assertion raised speculation as to why the Togolese head of state should be so interested and well informed.

Relations between Togo and Benin have improved considerably in recent months. A series of border closures between the two countries arising from the accusation that Togo was involved in plots against the Benin government led to the setting up of a joint commis-

sion to foster economic co-operation.

France, it is known, has not been pleased with Benin because of President Kerekou's nationalisation policies. Several French companies have been nationalised. But it was reported recently that France was giving Benin a grant from which it hopes to finance its proposed salary increases for civil servants.

Meanwhile, outside support following the abortive invasion came from several African countries including Nigeria, the Republic of Madagascar, the Polisario movement of Western Sahara and President Sekou Toure's Guinea, which sent troops and materials to Cotonou.



Benin nationals hostile to the Kerekou regime are on the increase.

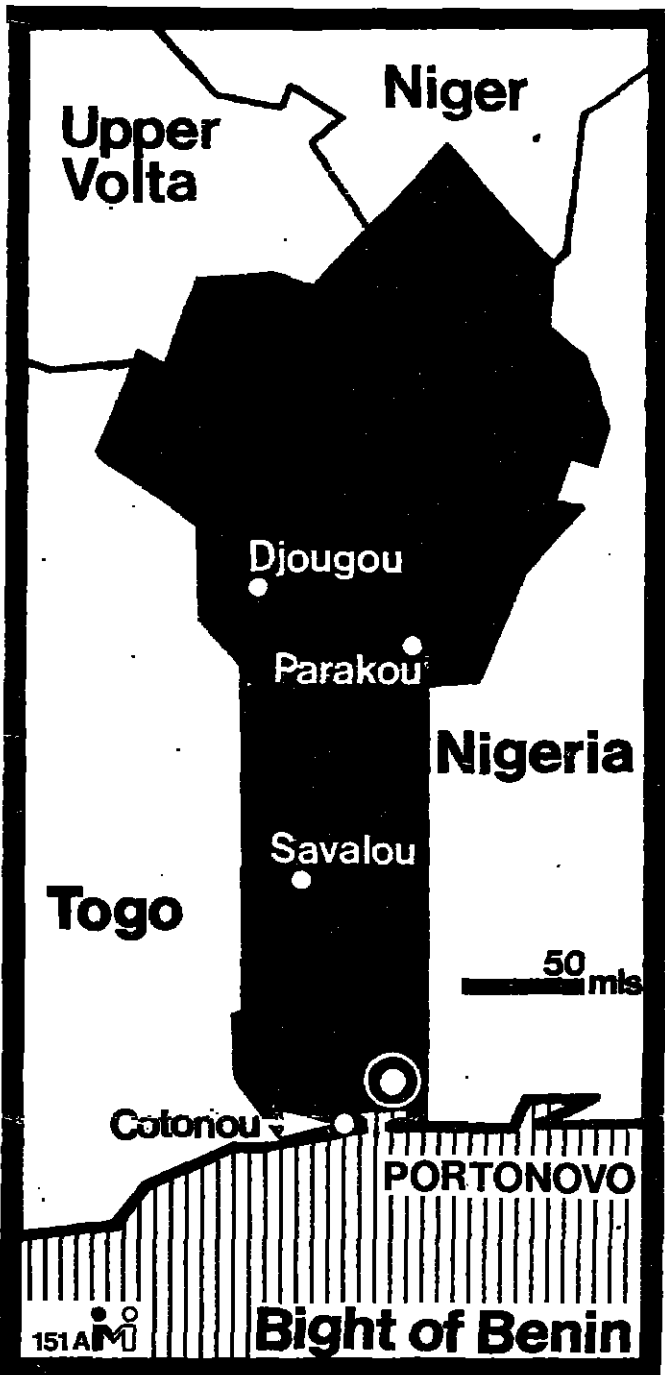
Several of the country's elite and diplomats fled the country when Kerekou declared Benin a Marxist-Leninist state in 1974; others when purges followed "plot discoveries" and when less educated northerners were given key posts in the civil service.

Before Kerekou, the civil service was virtually run by southerners. They are highly qualified and efficient administrators and have played important roles in France's administration of its former African territories. It is this, particularly, that keeps Benin healthy

Kerekou issued an ultimatum to self-exiled Benois to return to the country in four weeks or their estates and properties would be confiscated. Nobody responded and the government carried out the threat.

Thirteen prominent men were involved, including Emile Zinsou and his brother Rene. Earlier that year Prof. Rene Zinsou had escaped abduction by Benin government officials in Lagos (Nigeria), where he worked as administrative attaché at the Benin embassy.

This array of enemies thus makes it impossible to determine who was involved in the invasion. Sooner or later the blame will be laid on one co-



Black-white middle ground looks likely in polarised South Africa

By June Goodwin

The Christian Science Monitor News Service

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA — A search is on, both inside and outside this country, for some kind of middle ground where black and white South Africans can meet, talk, and possibly blunt the increasing polarisation of their society.

The most prominent possibility is between white liberals and Inkatha, the National Cultural Liberation Movement of Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The white opposition Progressive Reform Party (PRP) may form some kind of alliance with Inkatha.

The main selling point for Inkatha is that because Chief Buthelezi is within the government system, the government would be loath to ban his organisation. (The government did, however, ban an Inkatha circular published last year.)

White liberals are not the only people interested in Inkatha. Two banned black organisations, the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), are both in contact with Chief Buthelezi. The Nigerian government also is keenly interested.

Chief Buthelezi, who speaks out against apartheid (separate development of the races), already is a well-known and respected leader internationally.

Since last year's violence Inkatha has increased its appeal to South African whites. PRP thinks its white members would not be alienated if the PRP formed an alliance with Inkatha because Durban, the city where most Inkatha members work, saw minimal disturbances in its black townships last year, compared to Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Ray Swart, PRP leader in Durban, said, "I would rate the invitation of Chief Buthelezi to form an alliance with PRP as the most important thing we have to decide."

An alliance would be less than a merger. Mrs. Helen Suzman, one of the PRP lead-

ers, pointed out in a recent interview with this correspondent that union of the two movements was impossible under the Improper Interference Act, which ruled that political parties could not have members of different races.

(She said, however, that the PRP could have a loose alliance or association with Inkatha, as Chief Buthelezi has suggested.)

Inkatha is the only black organisation in South Africa that has a constituency. There are 70,000 paid-up members, according to Gibson Thula, Inkatha's principal urban representative.

About one-eighth of the members are non-Zulus, mostly Tswanas in the Free State.

Chief Buthelezi's trip to Nigeria last October was paid for by the Nigerian government. While there, the Chief met with Oliver Tambo, leader-in-exile of the ANC.

"We don't necessarily agree with their (ANC's) strategy," said Mr. Thula.

He insists Inkatha does not operate in secrecy (the government was informed of the meeting with Mr. Tambo) because secrets eventually would come out and Inkatha would lose credibility. "We want to go in the front door," he said.

Still, the government is worried about what Inkatha is doing. Members recently have been interrogated by the security police.

With Nigerian, ANC, and PAC backing, it is conceivable that Inkatha could be recognised as a liberation movement by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

In an attempt to spread its influence, Inkatha last month put out the first issue of a newspaper called the Nation, South Africa's first black-owned newspaper. (The highly reputable "black" newspaper the World is white-owned.)

Financial backing for the Nation is being sought from

Nigeria, the United States, church organisations.

To counteract the fact its base is in predominantly rural Zululand territory, Inkatha is promoting a Black Unity Front meeting in mid-February, where it would be one of several black interests represented.

Dr. Maurice Nyembeni, is helping to organise meeting, says it may be in the black homeland of boma.

Other sources say this might be chosen because Lebowa leader, Dr. Cedric trudi, is wavering on the issue of accepting Transvaal independence. (That former black homeland was granted independence by South Africa last October, but no other country has recognised its pending status.)

Inkatha's great weakness is its lack of ties with urban blacks who have transformed thinking over the year. Nevertheless, Inkatha possibilities should not be overlooked. A "branch" was opened in Nairobi, Kenya and Inkatha is active in S. land.

Said Mr. Thula, "the situation is so fluid. It's too late for the movement to die."

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect as of today's business as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how you would receive in naira for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes much it would cost you a unit of the foreign currency.	
U.K. sterling	573.0
U.S. dollar	333.0
German mark	138.3
French franc	67.2
Swiss franc	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.9
Saudi riyal	94.6
Lebanese pound	107.5
Syrian pound	81.6
Iraqi dinar	940.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1.147
Egyptian pound	475.0
Libyan dinar	740.0
UAE dirham	85.1

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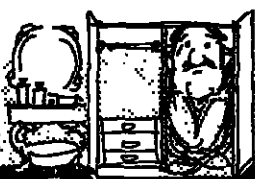
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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

her vulnerable South

NORTH
♠ A Q
♥ 5 3
♦ K Q J 9 5
♣ J 10 4 3

EAST
♠ 8 6 5 4 2
♥ J 8 6
♦ A 10 8 7
♣ 4 9

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 9
♥ A Q 10
♦ 6 2
♣ K Q 5 2

bidding:
West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Pass
Pass 3 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass Pass
ning lead: Four of ♣

When you have a choice of
to develop, it is natural
to after the longer suit.
But that is not neces-
sarily the correct tactic.
The important is the num-
ber of tricks you will make
the suit you plan to de-
velop.

North-South conducted an
early auction to their best
tract. North showed his
hand by bidding his suit
then jump raising his
partner's original suit. When
earned that a fair part of
the values were in
tricks, North decided that
no trump game would be
good as any.
West led his fourth-best
trick and the jack was won.
Declarer had
tricks in the major suits,
he decided to go after

diamonds immediately. Un-
fortunately, the diamond
jack lost to the ace and a
heart was returned. De-

clarer's ten lost to the king
and West forced out de-
clarer's remaining heart
stopper. When the diamond

ten did not drop in three
rounds, declarer could mus-
ter only eight tricks—the de-
fenders scored three hearts
and their two minor aces.
Declarer allowed his length

in diamonds to divert him
from his main purpose—
making nine tricks. With six
tricks in the bag after the
heart lead, declarer needed

only three more. While the
diamond suit was the one to
attack to produce four
tricks, declarer didn't need

that many. The club suit
guaranteed three tricks for
except for the ace, declarer
had the next four ranking
cards.

Virtue would have been
doubly rewarded had de-
clarer tackled clubs immedi-
ately. Since West cannot
continue hearts profitably
after winning the ace of
clubs, declarer will have
time to drive out the ace of
diamonds as well, and come
to eleven tricks.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



Lonely ... Bleak ... Part of life that continually moves forward on its chosen path.

GRAFFITI
© 1977 by Graffiti Inc.

DAVID AND GOLIATH
SWUNG AT A
ROCK FESTIVAL

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IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

GERMANY
Facke

"Didn't I warn you not to stop on the crosswalk?"

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

GERMANY
Facke

"Yes, Peter, I'll hold the parking place — market square, second row on the left."

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early morning is not a good time to make definite plans of action. Later you find that all kinds of opportunity are present to extend your horizons and to adopt a philosophy of life that can serve you well in the days ahead. Make sure you consider well any travel plans you may have.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Any new conditions that arise today can improve the future for you, so handle them wisely. Making a new contact who can be of assistance to you in the days ahead is good. Be clever.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Tap your subconscious and know what is best for you to do now and follow through on your hunches. Avoid the limelight tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to understand better what your partners expect of you and cooperate more with them. A situation arises that gives you a clearer picture of your position within the community in which you reside.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get busy and clear up unfinished business, duties so that the weekend will be free of worry. Get into policy matters with co-workers also. Plan the weekend well tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to handle duties well and then you can enjoy entertainment you like. Get together with congenials at creative activities. Do nothing of a dangerous nature.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Even if you have to be out in business, consider well the interests of home and kin; how to better them for the future. Study deeper into some new project that is interesting to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make sure you handle important correspondence immediately and it could bring you fine results now. Contact an expert for suggestions and ideas you need to become more successful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show that you have practical sense where finances are concerned and get good results in dealing with others. An expert in such can also be helpful if you contact early. Think constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan just how to gain your fondest aims in the shortest possible time and then take the right initial steps. Good evening for being with good friends for an enjoyable time together.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into policy matters today that are important and forget all that detailed work for now. Show more affection for mate and get fine response. Avoid a hypocrite who poses as a friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Good day to express that gregarious quality for which you are famous and make new and worthwhile acquaintances. Get work done early and enjoy the social later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact the most powerful persons you know and gain their support for any worthwhile plans that you may have. Get into public work also that can aid you in your career.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

DRAUF
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

LIEBE
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

VIEWLS
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

BUESAD
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer here: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: YOUNG TIGER SPONGE PALATE
Answer: How the animal breeder accumulated his wealth—OVER GENERATIONS

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes

How about sticking that turkey on a toothpick — your brother would like an appetizer before dinner."

APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologises for the non-appearance of the daily crossword. Our stocks have literally run dry, and in the meantime we're awaiting our next batch from our suppliers in the U.S. We shall resume publication as soon as it is humanly possible.

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PEANUTS

CHOP CHOP CHOP CHOP

YOU'RE A GOOD PILOT—WHERE'D YOU LEARN TO FLY A CHOPPER?

NAM?

THE FLINTSTONES

BEST JUNKIE IN BEDROCK

YOU SAID IT!

WHA-A-A?!

A JUNKIE TO TEEN JUNKIES—I OUGHTTA—!

RELAX, PAL

THEY'RE JUST REFERRING TO MY "JUNK-FOOD"!

BURP-BURGERS...35
SUGA-SUGA POP...20
ARTIFICIAL TACOS...25
ERSATZ ON A STICK...15

MUTT AND JEFF

JEFF BUSINESS IS SO BAD I'LL HAVE TO CUT YOUR PAY \$10 A WEEK!

WELL, GOSH IF IT'S THAT BAD, O.K. BOSS!

RETROACTIVE TO THE FIRST OF THE YEAR!

RETRO WHO?

THAT MEANS YOU OWE ME \$10 A WEEK FROM THE FIRST OF THE YEAR!

THAT'S \$60.

YES, YOU CAN PAY ME OR WORK THIS WEEK WITHOUT PAY!

Assad: Geneva conference will be held, but war is still possible in Mideast

KUWAIT, Feb. 10 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad said in an interview published here today he believed the Geneva Middle East peace conference would resume this year though renewed war could not be discounted.

He told Al Ra'i Al Aam newspaper in reply to a question: "The Geneva conference will most probably be held this year, but we are still in the consultations stage. We are discussing the matter with the (Palestine) resistance movement and (Arab) brotherly countries."

"However, we simultaneously take into consideration that war is possible anytime," he added.

"While preparing to go to Geneva we are also making ready to wrest Arab rights by force . . .," the Syrian leader said.

Commenting on Syrian-Palestinian relations, President Assad said Syria would continue to co-operate with "all those working for the Palestine cause. We will continue to con-

sider the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestine people and deal with it on these grounds."

In answer to a question on Syrian-Soviet ties, President Assad said: "We want to be friends to all, but while appreciating the importance of international relations we do not bargain on our pride."

"It is on equal footing and mutual respect that our friendship with the Soviet Union was established."

The Syrian president, whose country maintains a sizeable force in Lebanon, said Syria's presence in the neighbouring state had the "strategic aim" of re-establishing stability, security and unity in it.

He affirmed that Syria would not allow the partitioning of Lebanon and was doing all within its power to avert "any Israeli danger" to southern Lebanon.

"It is customary for us not to succumb to threats or blackmail," President Assad said.

Egyptians vote on new law-and-order measures

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (R). — Egyptians today queued quietly in polling stations throughout the country to vote on tough security measures introduced last week by President Anwar Sadat.

The final results are expected to be announced tomorrow. The referendum is seen as a test of popularity and confidence in the Egyptian president following two days of bloody riots last month over food price increases.

The measures would allow violators to be sentenced hard labour for life. They also provide prison terms for tax-evaders, but exempt small farmers and the poor from all taxes.

Well-informed sources said the Egyptian leader is bound to get an overwhelming majority of the valid votes, but almost the only point of interest is the percentage of voters endorsing the proposed law-and-order measures.

President Sadat needs only a simple majority of those who cast their ballots among the 9.6 million registered voters. Interior Ministry officials said no incidents were reported at any of the 16,000 polling stations.

Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem inspected polling stations in various regions.

Eyewitnesses noted a low turnout in the first seven hours of voting.

There were several posters hung in main squares and pictures of the president with captions reading "we say yes to law and order and no to sabotage and dissension." President Sadat has blamed "communists" and implicitly the Soviet Union for the riots.

The leftist party, the smallest of three political factions formed when Egypt ceased to be a one-party system last year has urged voters to reject the measures. Registered voters who fail to cast a ballot are subject to fines of about one pound (£1).

Arab peace-keeping troops clash with Palestinians near Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (R). — Palestinian commandos and troops from Lebanon's 30,000-strong Arab League peace force hammered each other today in the first serious fighting since last December.

Eyewitnesses said the fighting raged in and around Sabra refugee camp, alongside the road to Beirut International Airport on Beirut's southern outskirts.

According to peace force sources, the clashes involved troops of the peace force and Palestinian commandos supporting the hard-line Rejection Front which is opposed to any peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

A peace force statement, broadcast by Beirut Radio, said the Arab League troops intervened to contain a clash between commandos. It said the peace force came under fire and shelled the firing positions.

But details were vague. There was no immediate word here on casualties and it was not known which commandos were involved.

The peace force sources said fighting began at around 3 p.m. though it had eased two hours later, the road from the airport into Beirut was closed by Syrian special forces.

Peace force troops throughout Beirut were put on the alert and steel-helmeted troops closed the roads into Sabra to civilian traffic. At roadblocks elsewhere, motorists' identity cards were scrutinised closely.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, the peace-keeping forces were joined by troops of Saiga, the Syrian-backed Palestinian commando organisation led by Mr. Zuheir Mohsen.

Today's fighting was the first involving troops of the peace force since Dec. 21, when they intervened to stop fighting between rival Palestinian commando groups in Shatila refugee camp, adjoining Sabra.

In the December clash, Saiga commandos fought guerrillas of the Rejection Front, which is backed by Iraq and led by Dr. George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

One unconfirmed report here said today's clash began with

a fight between guerrillas belonging to rival factions of the PFLP-General Command, a group which broke away from the PFLP in October, 1968.

Meanwhile, several Israeli newspapers said today that a solution would be found in the next few days to the issue of Syrian troops stationed near the Israeli border in southern Lebanon.

Their correspondents, in almost identical reports from Washington, said U.S. and Israeli sources expressed optimism.

ism at the probable in two weeks of quiet

The withdrawal of the forces around Nabatiyeh would take place in stages. The Syrians are placed by Lebanese as, the reports said.

The correspondents said the first Syrian troops would be withdrawn before the arrival in Israel on Tuesday of U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

Vance rules out any involvement in Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Agencies). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today ruled out any American involvement in Rhodesia, military or otherwise, should international efforts to find a peaceful Rhodesian settlement fail.

Mr. Vance made the statement to Congress as he launched the Carter administration's attempt to persuade it to restore a ban on imports of Rhodesian chrome.

It was the first time the U.S.

has officially announced not to intervene in Rhodesia, however the situation there.

Meanwhile Rhodesia Minister Ian Smith flew to Salisbury today at in Cape Town with a view to securing a Rhodesian settlement which the Rhodesian leader called helpful and genial.

He told reporters at port in Cape Town he was the best chance for a settlement in the British colony lay in nation of international initiatives.

But Mr. Smith would disclose his next moves a constitutional following his rejection of the latest proposal for a majority rule.

He said the issue was very delicate and other people were involved in the situation.

"I do not believe that I will help us to achieve our future, but we want to try to succeed in our white minority government."

Mr. Smith flew to Cape yesterday and held talks with Mr. Vorster, Mr. Vorster would hold further talks with the respective cabinet members.

Mr. Smith said he believed the talks were very serious and we tended to along the same lines.

Arabs demand more positive EEC position on M.E. dispute

TUNIS, Feb. 10 (AFP). — Arab pressure mounted here today on the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) to adopt more "positive" positions on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Tunisian delegate Ismael Khalil warned the EEC there could be no progress towards greater economic cooperation between Europe and the Arabs if there was no progress on political questions.

Mr. Khalil was opening a three-day session of the General Committee of the Euro-Arab Dialogue in Tunis. Taking part are representatives of 20 Arab countries and of the nine EEC nations.

Almost all of Mr. Khalil's 20-page speech was devoted to the Middle East dispute, hitting out at "the obstinacy of Israel in continuing its occupation of Arab territories." Some international powers encouraged this occupation while

others kept silent about it, he declared.

Mr. Khalil expressed disappointment over the EEC's agreements with Israel which were concluded on Tuesday. The agreements were made despite Israeli occupation of Arab lands and were helping Israel's development, the Tunisian envoy complained.

Mr. Khalil noted that the EEC had not undertaken any action to implement two of the principles it accepted during a preceding session of Euro-Arab dialogue in Luxembourg last May. These were that it was inadmissible to acquire territory by force and the need for the evacuation of occupied territories.

The contradictions between words and deeds weighed heavily on the atmosphere of the dialogue, Mr. Khalil warned. He also asked for clarifications on the meeting held in London

of community foreign ministers on Jan. 30 (at which the ministers refrained from publishing a statement on the Middle East at the request of the Americans.)

Mr. Khalil reminded EEC representatives of the "striking role" Western Europe should play on the world scene and called with insistence for "concrete steps" by the community. He acknowledged that the community had taken a number of "positive" positions during United Nations debates.

He added, however, that he was concerned over abstentions by some EEC nations during votes on some Middle Eastern resolutions.

Mr. Khalil made three proposals: — There should be Euro-Arab consultations at the U.N. — The Euro-Arab Dialogue should establish a political committee.

— The Arab World should take part at the coming summit conference on European security and cooperation in Belgrade this summer.

Replying for the EEC, British envoy Richard Faber stressed at length the economic importance the community attaches to the Euro-Arab Dialogue and expressed satisfaction over the improvement in prospects for peace in the Middle East.

On the political front, Mr. Faber noted that the EEC, in addition to the positions mentioned by Mr. Khalil, accepted the right of countries in the region to live inside safe and recognised frontiers and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

He pledged that the EEC would do everything it could to convince the Israelis that truly peaceful intentions of the Arabs would contribute in large measure to the process of peace.

The committee then turned to questions concerning technical cooperation between Europe and the Arab World.

Cosmonauts take blood samples Salyut-5

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (R). — Two Soviet cosmonauts, samples of their blood, day in the orbiting station Salyut-5 to be after they come back.

Space men Victor Ginzburg and Yuri Glazkov en station after reaching 24, launched the day. The temperature in Salyut-5 today was 21 centigrade and the pressure was 785 mm.

The space station has been in orbit since June 22.

Juan Carlos has 75-minute audience with Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 10 (R). — Pope Paul VI met King Juan Carlos of Spain here today and thanked him for his personal efforts to improve relations between his country and the Vatican.

In a speech after an unusually long 75-minute audience in the Papal library, Pope Paul also reaffirmed his support for moves in Spain towards personal liberty and democracy.

The Pope referred to negotiations under way on modification of the 1953 Concordat regulating ties between Spain and the Vatican in which the government has already renounced its right to nominate Spanish bishops and the church has agreed that priests may be tried by civil courts.

"For your efficient personal intervention in this field, we reaffirm to your majesty our sincere appreciation and gratitude," the Pope said.

The king is paying the first visit by a Spanish monarch to the head of the Roman Catholic Church for more than 50 years.

For centuries, the church has wielded immense influence over predominantly Spain, but Pope Paul was frequently critical of the dictatorship of the later Gen. Francisco Franco.

The Pope told King Juan Carlos that the church supported Spain's goals of "progress shared harmoniously through an equilibrium between social classes, in the development of a just climate of res-

possible liberty, fully available for Christians and citizens."

The king, here on a two-day visit, lunched today with Vatican Secretary of State Jean Villot and dined at the Quirinale Palace with Italian President Giovanni Leone.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Japan concedes point in shipbuilding talks

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AFP). — Japan has told Western European delegations to shipbuilding talks here that it is ready to raise prices for vessels exported to Western Europe by five to ten per cent forthwith, reliable sources said today.

They said the offer was made by chief Japanese negotiator

Muneto Shashiki as consultations on ways to meet the consequences of the world shipbuilding slump continued for the third day running.

A six-month stalemate in a dispute between Japan and the European Economic Community over the dominating position of Japanese shipbuilders on the

world market was broken on Tuesday when Mr. Shashiki served notice that his government was ready to raise export prices and curb sales to the most severely stricken European countries until the end of next year.

The sources said that the proposed Japanese price incre-

ases would boost the profitability of Japanese yards and thus offset a likely loss of foreign contracts.

According to the same sources, Japanese trade unions had proposed that additional profits should be used to maintain employment by a further reduction of weekly working hours. Shipyard workers in Japan now have a five-day week of 40 hours.

The sources said the Japanese delegation had made it clear that Tokyo government would advise its shipyards to restrain sales of new vessels to any Western European country faced with problems in the shipbuilding sector, provided the country concerned requested bilateral talks with Japan.

Informed sources said EEC member countries were opposed to any such bilateral approach. The EEC has maintained a common front in the talks since the shipbuilding crisis was first raised within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

saying "we should see to it that this new situation will not lead to the collapse of OPEC or the creation of a deep split in its structure."

He added that "this situation cannot continue because it creates problems in the oil market for consumers, producers and oil companies."

Dr. Al Oteiba described as "hasty" the decision by 11 OPEC countries to increase their oil prices by 10 per cent. He said faithful efforts should be made to return to a unified price.

He emphasised in reply to a question that, when Saudi Ar-

UAE's Al Oteiba calls for quick resolution of OPEC price split

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (R). — The United Arab Emirates petroleum and mineral resources minister called in an interview published here today for the speedy resolution of the two-tier oil price system now being used by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Any further delay in resolving the problem "would lead to political and economic complications for the structure of OPEC," the Minister, Dr. Mane' Said Al Oteiba, was quoted as telling the Beirut weekly magazine Al Hawadess.

Dr. Al Oteiba was quoted as

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed a moderate rally Thursday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average gained over four points in moderate trading.

Prices were up since the opening and the rise was at its peak at the beginning of the afternoon. Investors responded to a variety of government indicators, including a dropoff in the number of people out of work because of natural gas shortages.

Advances outnumbered declines at the close by a slim 727 to 704 margin. Most groups of shares ended the day on a mixed tone, such as oils where Mobil lost 2 points at 63-7/8. Dupont gained 1-3/8 at 129-1/4. At the close the industrial average shows at 937.92, a gain of 4.08 points. Transp at 226.97, a gain of 1.03; utilities at 107.17, a loss of 0.77. 22,340,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,890,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market moved slightly higher Thursday after a cautious opening although trade remained light, dealers said. At 15.00 the F.T. index was up 1.5 at 339.4.

Shorts rose by around 1/2 point, although one issue rose by 1-1/8. Longer dated issues were 1/4 to 3/8 point higher, dealers added. Leading industrials saw gains ranging to 8p but most rises were in the 1p to 3p band, and a few shares remained easier on balance.

Oils were steady to slightly harder after an easier opening and banks also put on a penny or so where changed. Mining shares were off the top in places after a firm session as the gold bullion price came off slightly at the afternoon fixing. Australians remained mixed.

Unilever led the rises among leading industrials with an 8p gain while ICI, Beecham, Hawker and Glaxo all added 4p to 6p. 5. Courtauld, AP Cement, Lucas and Dunlop gained 2 or 3p each while on the downside, falls of 1p to 3p were seen in Bowater, Marks, EMI, GEC, GKN and Tubes.

Dalgety lost a net 13p after interim results today and Reckitt and Colman reduced an earlier 7p gain to 3p after news of a proposed joint U.S. pharmaceutical venture with Morton-Norwich Products Inc. of Chicago, dealers said.

Price of gold in London closed Thursday at 135.85.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

ABU DHABI, Feb. 10 (R). — The economic chief of the Arab League today called for an Arab summit meeting to tackle what he described as the food crisis in the Arab World. The league's Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs, Dr. Abdul Mohsen Zalzal, said in an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Itihad that to tackle the food situation at summit level "was vital because it is related to the economic security" of the Arab states.

KUWAIT, Feb. 10 (AFP). — Iranian Ambassador Rida Kassimi today flatly dismissed as "unfounded" press reports claiming that Iran has resorted to "dumping" practices to sell its crude oil following the split in OPEC over pricing. Ambassador Kassimi said cut-price selling of oil would be inconsistent with Iran's proclaimed petroleum policy and its attachment to unity inside the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

ROME, Feb. 10 (R). — Italy is hoping for a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of at least \$1 billion following measures aimed at solving the country's economic crisis, a senior Treasury official said yesterday. This would be about double the \$530 million it is entitled to receive from the IMF and which until recently had been regarded as the government's target.

KEELUNG, Taiwan, Feb. 10 (R). — About half of a 33,000-ton crude oil cargo has seeped from a grounded Kuwaiti-registered tanker off this northern Taiwan city, a navy spokesman said today. Bad weather was hampering salvage and clean-up operations. Officials involved in anti-pollution operations said damage to sea life and beaches around Keelung, the main port for Taiwan's capital of Taipei, was likely to be substantial.

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (R). — A United States construction firm has offered to build major roads in Iran against payment in oil at OPEC prices, the government newspaper Rastakhiz said today. The newspaper, quoting Roads and Transport Minister Ibrahim Farahbakhshian, did not identify the firm but said the ministry was studying the offer. Iran for some time now has been trying to barter oil for arms. The only such deal concluded so far was with the British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) for the sale of Rapier missiles last December.

MADRID, Feb. 10 (R). — The government today authorised the opening of duty-free shops in Spanish airports with international traffic. Spain had been one of the few European countries without such shops.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 10 (R). — Children in the troubled black township of Soweto returned to school in large numbers today after police threatened tough action against any repetition of disturbances yesterday in which pupils burnt textbooks and urged classroom boycotts. Police patrolled the township near Johannesburg in strength and no incidents had been reported.

MARRAKESH, Feb. 10 (R). — A trial of 17 persons accused of being involved in an abortive uprising in Morocco in 1973 was postponed by the criminal court here today until Feb. 25. The 17 accused, who have been on provisional liberty for over a year, are said to be militants of the left-wing opposition party "Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires" (USFP).

KHARTOUM, Feb. 10 (AFP). — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri yesterday reappointed Vice President Al Rashid Al Tahir Bakr as Premier and head of the new cabinet, the Sudan News Agency reported here. Observers said that President Nimeiri would formally announce the formation of the new cabinet in a nation-wide radio and television address scheduled for tomorrow.

MADRID, Feb. 10 (AFP). — The Spanish Socialist Labour Party (PSOE) today became the first opposition party to apply for legal status. The party's application to the Interior Ministry was submitted following a cabinet decree two days ago modifying the law restricting political association.

COLOMBO, Feb. 10 (AFP). — The Sri Lanka parliament will be adjourned until May 18, reliable sources said here today. President William Gopallawa reportedly made the decision on the advice of Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and an official announcement is expected later, the sources said. The surprise adjournment comes just seven days before parliament was due to debate an opposition motion of no-confidence in the government over handling of recent strikes in Sri Lanka.

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (R). — Soviet investigators today arrested Yuri Orlov, leader of the most active dissident group in the Soviet Union, friends reported. Dr. Orlov, the third prominent dissenter to be rounded up in the past week, was taken into custody at a Moscow apartment the day after he returned to the capital from hiding in the country for a week.

محضر اجتماع